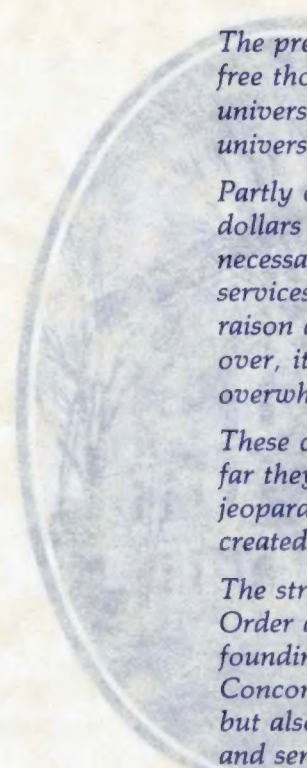


CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY

1980/81







The preservation of learning as a value in itself and the encouragement of free thought have long been considered the two central purposes of the university. There is a third, more recent mission, which today's universities recognize more clearly than ever: service to the community.

Partly out of a sense of responsibility and partly because both education dollars and students are becoming more scarce, universities are finding it necessary to open their doors increasingly to the community. Inadequate services to society cannot be camouflaged behind medieval definitions of *raison d'être*. As the idea of the university as a community resource takes over, it is important not to let the apparent necessities of the day overwhelm the traditional values of higher education.

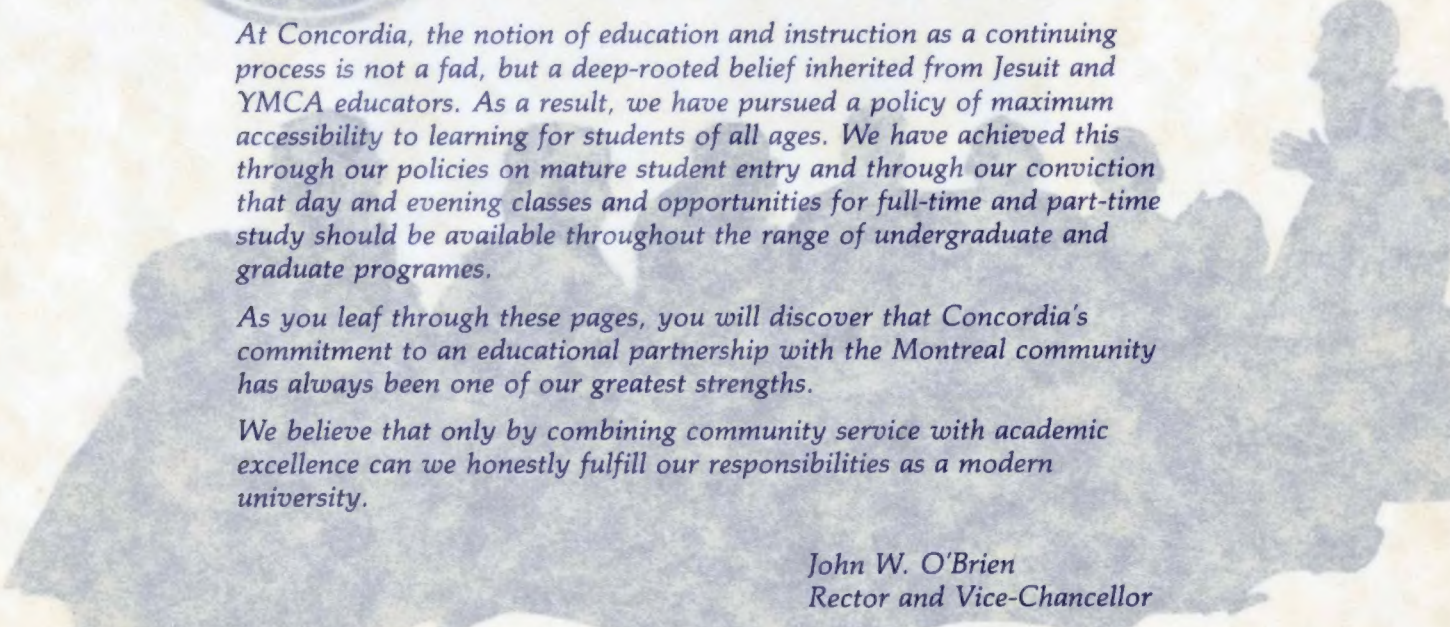
These changing, more open times force universities to ask themselves how far they can go in meeting the needs of different outside groups without jeopardizing their intrinsic character and qualities. This dilemma has not created major difficulties for Concordia University.

The strong tradition of community service that guided both the Jesuit Order and the Young Men's Christian Association, creators of our two founding institutions, has continued to play an important role at Concordia, particularly through our commitment to part-time education, but also through our library policy, our cultural events, public lectures and seminars.

At Concordia, the notion of education and instruction as a continuing process is not a fad, but a deep-rooted belief inherited from Jesuit and YMCA educators. As a result, we have pursued a policy of maximum accessibility to learning for students of all ages. We have achieved this through our policies on mature student entry and through our conviction that day and evening classes and opportunities for full-time and part-time study should be available throughout the range of undergraduate and graduate programmes.

As you leaf through these pages, you will discover that Concordia's commitment to an educational partnership with the Montreal community has always been one of our greatest strengths.

We believe that only by combining community service with academic excellence can we honestly fulfill our responsibilities as a modern university.



John W. O'Brien
Rector and Vice-Chancellor

The present state of learning is such, that it is not possible to find a single author who has not written on the subject of the human mind. There is a great deal of knowledge to be gained from the study of the human mind, and it is not possible to find a single author who has not written on the subject of the human mind. There is a great deal of knowledge to be gained from the study of the human mind, and it is not possible to find a single author who has not written on the subject of the human mind.

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John W. C. Smith
Esq. and V. C. Smith



On a cloudy September morning in 1848, a Jesuit father stood anxiously waiting to see how many students the announcement of a new bilingual college had produced. Thirteen boys from Montreal's population of 50,000 arrived for the "Complete Classical and Commercial Course" at Collège Ste-Marie/St. Mary's College.

Four years earlier across the Atlantic, twelve young men led by George Williams had formed a club in London for "the improvement of the spiritual condition of young men in the drapery and other trades". It eventually grew into the worldwide Young Men's Christian Association, which opened a Montreal branch in 1851, and began offering formal night courses here in 1873.



Concordia University traces its history back through these two different streams of educational service, each with its special associations. Today Concordia has more than 20,000 students, full-time and part-time, enrolled in graduate and undergraduate programs.



Despite its century and more of history, it is Quebec's — and Canada's — newest university, for Concordia was created in 1974 through the merger of Loyola College of Montreal, successor to the English section of Collège Ste-Marie, and Sir George Williams' outgrowth of the Montreal Y's educational programs.

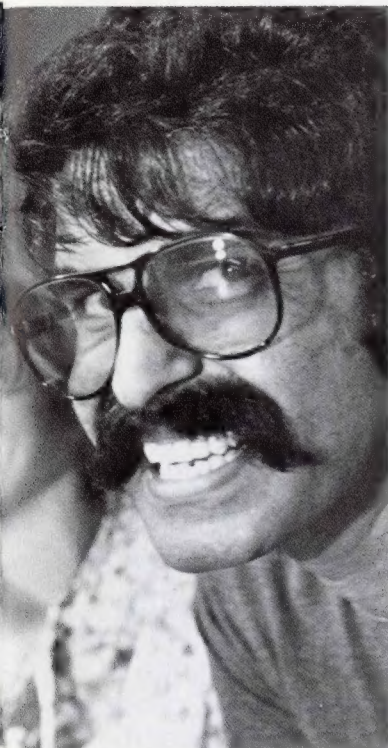
Concordia's name is taken from the motto of the City of Montreal — "Concordia salus" — for it is first and foremost a Montrealer's university.

Concordia today is both urban and suburban, with a downtown campus in the bustle of central Montreal, and a traditional 50-acre tree-lined campus in the residential West End. The campuses are one aspect of Concordia's diversity. There are many others, arising in particular from an innovative approach to higher education and a continuing search for courses and programs that will answer the changing needs of a changing, pluralistic community.

The University teaches the traditional disciplines, often in non-traditional ways. It also offers such programs as computer science, biophysical education, adult education, women's studies, communication studies, and the teaching of English as a second language. In the past ten years, graduate studies have taken firm root. Concordia now has more than twenty master's programs and ten doctoral programs. It also offers graduate diplomas in such practical areas as community politics and the law, and sports administration.







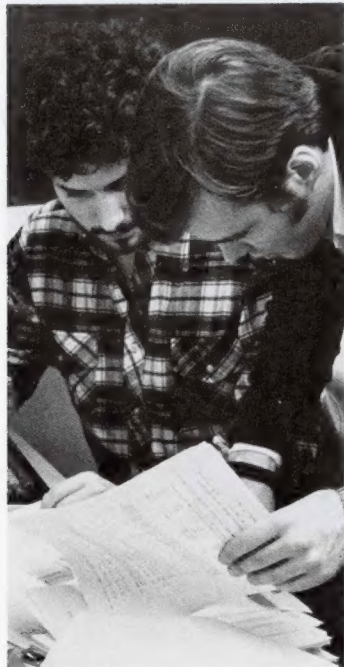
The students, too, demonstrate Concordia's diversity; they are on the average several years older than those at other universities. While a steady stream arrives from the CEGEPs, there are also many older men and women, for Concordia has a long tradition of welcoming the part-time student. Practically all the programs, graduate and undergraduate, can be completed through part-time studies. Undergraduate courses are given throughout the day and evening and graduate courses are held at hours convenient to part-time students.

"Neither ivy league nor ivory tower", Concordia has been described, and one sign of this is the accessibility of faculty and staff. Not always perfect — all institutions

have their measure of bureaucracy — but a response to a recent survey of student attitudes reads: "One of the primary factors influencing my opinion of Concordia was the exceptionally high degree of friendliness and helpfulness shown by everyone I spoke to. I felt people had an interest in me and in whether I got things sorted out."

Concordia is also proud of its scholarship and creativity. There are many professors with national, and several with international, reputations for their research and creative work. They are published by both the major companies and the best university presses; the artists exhibit at the major galleries.

Concordia today is a leading source of Canadian research in a good number of disciplines, yet strict respect is paid to the policy that there be a close relationship between a professor's research and what he or she teaches. Research grants awarded to the faculty have tripled in value in the past five years.



There are four Faculties — Arts and Science; Commerce and Administration; Engineering; Fine Arts.

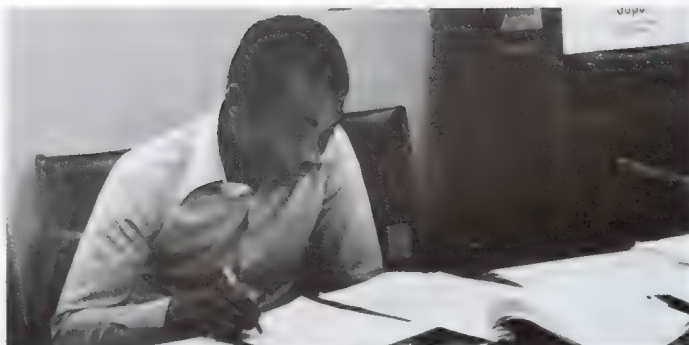
Arts and Science is a big Faculty, offering a wide range of programs, including interdisciplinary approaches and possibilities for specialization. Aware of how such bigness can overwhelm some students, the Faculty has set up a number of schools and colleges which serve as a meeting place for students and professors, and as study centres, each associated with a particular philosophy or sense of educational purpose.

Commerce and Administration is one of the largest business schools in Canada. As well as two undergraduate degrees — one sharply focussed on specifically Commerce subjects, one less so — it offers an MBA and participates with the other Montreal universities in a business studies doctorate. The teaching faculty, full-time and part-time, combine professional expertise with the kind of career-born experience that is to be found in an international centre of business. The Concordia Centre for Management Studies, with its publication, *The Montreal Business Report*, is a new venture of the Faculty.

Most of the important research in the University is conducted in the Faculty of Engineering, which holds two million dollars in development grants. Limited at first to civil, electrical and mechanical engineering, because these were the areas where Montreal students needed university places, it has added

its unique Center for Building Studies, and is moving into industrial engineering. The Department of Computer Science, whose professional programs have a national reputation, is administratively part of the Faculty.

The Faculty of Fine Arts is one of the few in Canada to combine the visual and the performing arts. Thus its programs range across painting, sculpture and graphics, art history and art education, photography and film-making, music, theatre and modern dance. It awards undergraduate, master's and doctoral degrees. And among the faculty is a large number of award-winning artists and performers.



Concordia is not a wealthy school, far from it. Though thousands of Montrealers were able to get university degrees because Loyola and Sir George existed, because Concordia exists, neither Concordia nor its predecessors have ever had money to spare. They have managed by innovating and stretching. To quote from a history of Sir George Williams in its early days: "Staff always maintained an open door policy largely because nine times out of ten there weren't any doors in the first place. Shoe boxes served as filing cabinets and cabinets as offices." It is still a tight operation, and ways are found of making do. An example is the new Visual Arts Building. Once an automobile showroom and garage, today it houses spacious and up-to-date facilities for painting, sculpture, print-making and film, as well as classrooms and faculty offices.

Research

At Concordia, a professor's research must be integrated with his teaching and serve to advance it, for this University has always taken a special pride in its teaching.

Research has developed on a highly selective basis, mostly in the last decade, and in line with the development of graduate programs. Concordia consequently has become a major Canadian centre for engineering research, and extensive work is also being done in psychology and in the biological sciences.

The University feels that a mix of basic and applied research is important since this brings professors and students in contact with practical problems and makes it possible to serve a more varied clientele.

Between 1974 and 1979, research grants to Concordia faculty went from \$1.3 million to over \$3 million.

This money is spent in trying to answer a wide variety of questions: Does physical fitness lower job absenteeism? How will a pipeline behave in permafrost conditions? Why do people sometimes have trouble reading in a second language even when they speak it fluently? What are the attitudes of Canadians about investing in small, higher-risk businesses? What materials might be suitable to backfill radioactive waste repositories? How do different types of building structures resist earthquakes?

Research money is being spent in preparing a catalogue for an exhibit of John Fox paintings, a critical edition of radio plays produced on the CBC, and for a philosophy professor to study the question: "Alienation, Myth or Reality?"

Contract research by Concordia's Science and Industrial Research Unit (SIRU) has shown that yes, indeed, the dime-store lipstick is chemi-

cally the same as the expensive one in the fancy packaging.

SIRU is one of a growing number of research units at Concordia. It also does extensive technical testing, taking on all sorts of chemistry-related projects.

Its work has varied from a study for the federal government of the environmental effects of hazardous-materials spills, to testing toxicity levels in local lakes and rivers or even soil samples from private gardens which aren't blooming up to their owner's wishes.

The Mathematics department has assisted a local schoolboard in studying the advantages of different timetables, and shown a newspaper that circulation would fall if it dropped a popular advice column.

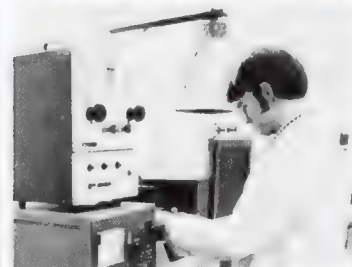
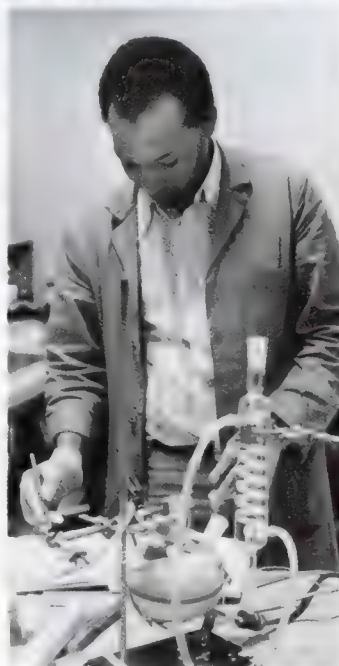
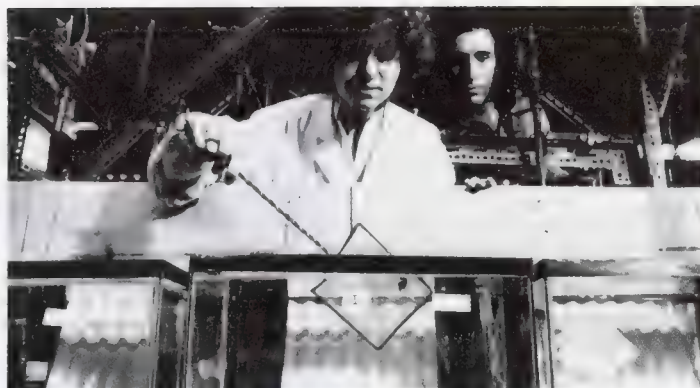
Today's massage shower units are a result of work by the Engineering Faculty's Fluid Control Centre which developed the world's

first fluid oscillator. This oscillator turns a stream of water into a thousand pulsating jets.

"One of our main priorities is to take the mundane and try and improve on it," says a Centre official.

The Institute for Applied Economic Research recently completed a major and influential study of Quebec's economic relations with the rest of Canada.

The Engineering Faculty's Centre for Building Studies has on staff international authorities in building science, building environment and construction management. It also trains both undergraduate and graduate students for the building industry. The Centre has a number of research and teaching laboratories and specialized facilities such as a rain penetration and air leakage test chamber, an earthquake bed, and a computer lab developed for use in building engineering.



The Department of Civil Engineering is well known for its work on water resources. Electrical Engineering has gained recognition in the field of analog and digital circuitry and communications systems, while Mechanical Engineering makes major contributions in fluid-control techniques and mechanical systems.

Computer Science is involved in advanced work on pattern recognition, digital systems design and computer simulation of biological processes.

The Department of Biological Sciences has outstanding research facilities concentrated in areas such as aquatic toxicology, molecular biology and plant biochemistry. The aquatic toxicology lab studies, for example, how fish respond physiologically to chronic exposure to toxic materials in their environment.

Concordia psychologists are looking at adolescent development and problems in society, what causes appetite for food or a dependence on drugs, the biological and cultural bases of sex-dependent behaviour, and treatment and adjustment of the visually disabled.

There was no Hansard in the United Provinces of Canada, so the Centre d'Études du Québec is reconstructing debates of its legislative assembly between 1841-67 from materials such as newspapers of the time.

In 1978-79 the federal government provided 70% of Concordia's research funds, while another 20% came from Quebec and smaller amounts from companies, corporations or foundations.



Academic

This is not a university catalogue; it is an attempt to convey an impression — not a listing but a highlighting.

The student who joins one of the “colleges” of the Faculty of Arts and Science must also enrol in a regular department; the college is there to enrich, to give greater meaning to his or her education and life at university. The colleges have resident fellows, who work closely with students in tutorials. Some also have distinguished visiting scholars.

At the Liberal Arts College students follow a specially planned core curriculum that examines the foundations and traditions, the institutions and purposes of Western society. Loneragan University College is similarly based on an educational philosophy, in this case a particular — yet ecumenical concern — for ethical and spiritual values.

At the Simone de Beauvoir Institute, the focus is on the concerns and roles of women in



society. But not only women take advantage of the special courses and activities offered through the Institute. Ten per cent of its members are men who are anxious to learn more about the history and outlook of women. The School for Community and Public Affairs is preparing its students for employment in government and public affairs, with particular attention to Quebec. Part of the program is a period of apprenticeship in a government or corporate office. The artificial barriers between the various science disciplines are broken down at the Science College, which looks at the

nature of science itself in a non-specialized, multi-disciplinary fashion. Science College stresses the importance of social responsibility and the need to treat science as a profession.

There is a Mature Students Centre whose fellows give guidance to older students. The Centre is also developing as a resource centre for people interested in adult learning.

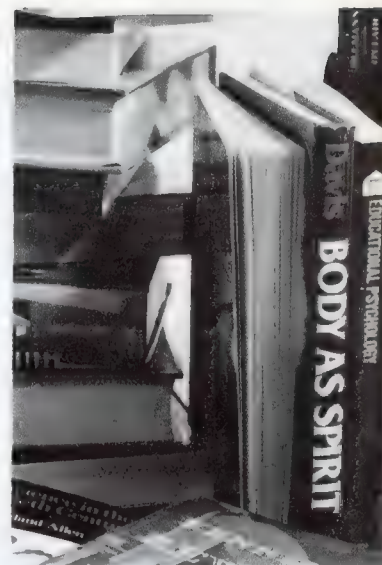
Departments, too, have their special interests. English is known for its programs in creative writing, both graduate and undergraduate; (well-known writers recently at Concordia have been Irving Layton, Clark Blaise and Elizabeth Spencer).

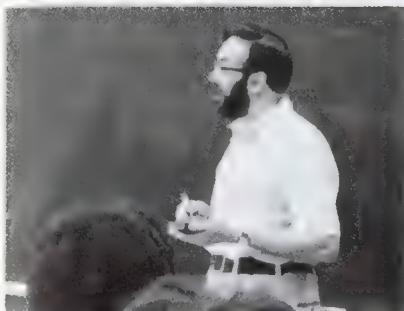
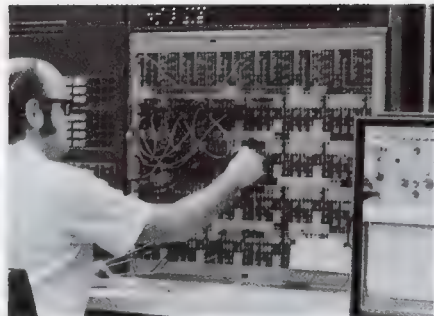
Education specializes in educational technology, early childhood education, and adult education. There is emphasis on applied linguistics and in particular on teaching English as a second language. And a flourishing program in translation between English and French.

Psychology has clinical and applied sectors, strongly research-based from undergraduate to doctoral level. The History department has a Canadian emphasis and also a European one; Concordia historians joined with their colleagues at the Université du Québec à Montréal to found the widely recognized Interuniversity Centre for European Studies. Both Political Science and Sociology benefit from being located in Montreal at a time of deep-seated and even tumultuous change. The shifting political scene is also an important tool for the departments of Communications Studies and Journalism as they prepare educated communicators for the Canadian future.

Science at Concordia has always emphasized strong programs, because most students want to specialize in a particular discipline in order to prepare themselves for careers in research and industry. But the presence of science courses in a combined Faculty of Arts and Science encourages students with a general interest in science to take individual courses in chemistry, biology, geology, geography, physics or mathematics. Bio-physical Education is concerned with fitness — in particular of athletes and also of the elderly and handicapped.

Commerce and Administration is a highly professional school, offering a Bachelor of Commerce degree that requires a broadly based knowledge of essential disciplines and a Bachelor of Administration degree that leaves more leeway for general education. The practical nature of the Faculty's approach is enhanced by the mixture of part-time students and instructors — most of whom are working in business or industry — with men and women who are studying and teaching at the university on a full-time basis. The undergraduate education in business provided by the Faculty is renowned for its exacting standards and for its rigorous programs. There is a large graduate division, many of whose students are Montreal men and women taking their MBA on a part-time basis as a major aid to their careers, learning both to recognize that skills are important and to supply new skills to the making of decisions.





Professionalism is also the keynote of the Faculty of Engineering. Undergraduates receive a thorough grounding in the basics, the 'engineering core'. This is combined with both specialized training within the student's chosen field and courses in engineering management and social responsibility. The master's program offers practising engineers a way to affirm their professional qualifications; the doctorate is based on the vigorous, advanced research going on in the Faculty. A similar combination of practical expertise and scholarly exploration is applied to the training of computer scientists.

The Faculty of Fine Arts, with its wide variety of programs, accommodates students of many interests. Studio art, art history, graphic design, art education and cinema — all these are available in the Visual Arts division, centred in its newly renovated downtown building.

Concordia offers the country's only master's program in Canadian art history as well as a master's in visual arts, and both a master's and doctorate in art education.

The cinema section works with film as a fine art rather than as a commercial or industrial medium. Programs concentrate either on film production or film studies, covering history, esthetics and directors

In music, students may specialize in performance, studio music (jazz and related areas), theory and composition, or take a more general approach. The Performing Arts division operates theatres on both campuses. As with music, theatre students can specialize in performance — taking training in acting, voice, movement, singing, etc. — or do a more general program in drama. A program in modern dance has recently been added to the Performing Arts division.

Community



Scarcely an evening goes by during the fall and winter when there is not a public lecture or other interesting event at the University, an event to which the people of Montreal are invited, at which they are always welcome.

The University is known for its art galleries which display widely varied work in individual and group shows, local or national in scope and both historical and contemporary. The Concordia artists, students and faculty, have their own exhibitions. An active program brings shows from a number of other centres, including the National Gallery in Ottawa.

In the summer the galleries display works from Concordia's own extensive collection of modern Canadian art.

The galleries, on the mezzanine level of the Hall Building on the Sir George Williams campus, are open to the public free of charge from 11 a.m. to 9 p.m. weekdays and 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturdays.

Concordia is known for the variety of film festivals and other showings presented by the Conservatory of Cinematographic Art. Each fall, there is a contest for Canadian student films.

Most films are shown in the Alumni Auditorium of the Hall Building downtown. There is a film series, with weekly screenings Wednesday nights at the F.C. Smith auditorium on the Loyola campus.

The University has an orchestra and a choir which draw on accomplished outside amateurs as well as on students. In addition, there is a professional chamber ensemble.

Concerts are given throughout the academic year in the Loyola Chapel, usually free of

charge and there are noon-hour concerts in the Loyola Campus Centre.

Jazz is often on the program; the music section has a large jazz component. Small ensembles frequently play student compositions. The Concordia Chamber Ensemble specializes in contemporary works.

The theatre section of the Faculty of Fine Arts presents four to six shows each year, either in the D.B. Clarke Theatre in the Hall Building downtown or in the experimental Chameleon Theatre at Loyola. Productions range from Shakespeare to contemporary drama in order to give students experience in as many kinds of theatre as possible.

Another important link with the community is the Centre for Continuing Education, which offers non-credit courses and seminars. Its Lan-

guage Institute gives courses in both English and French as a second language. Within the business and administration section, programs are given in hospitality management, tourism, management practices, journalism, advertising and public relations. Other courses include dress designing and pattern making, industrial training, photography, textile design and drawing and painting. The centre is located at 1822 de Maisonneuve Blvd. West.

Members of the general public can consult materials at Concordia's four libraries, a collection of over one million books, journals, films, cassettes and microforms.

Sports events are open to the public at a nominal charge for varsity football, basketball, hockey games. Concordia will rent its ice hockey arena, gymnasium and playing fields on the Loyola campus to outside groups.

The Institution

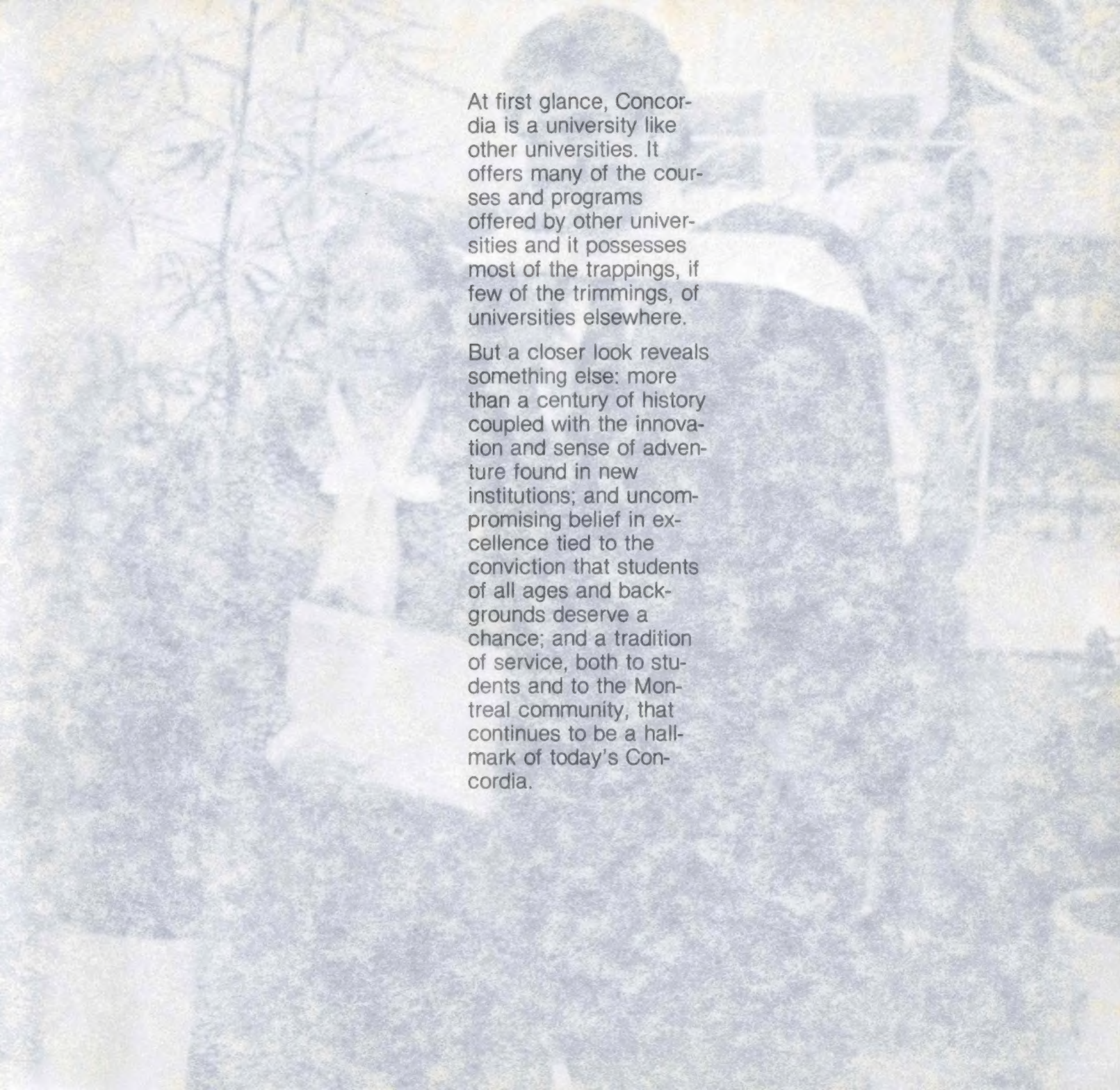
The decision-making structure is traditional. There are department committees, Faculty Councils, a Senate and a Board of Governors. One characteristic is the rather large student representation on these bodies — for instance, 17 out of 60 members of Senate. The chief administrative officer is the Rector and Vice-Chancellor, and there are three Vice-Rectors.



A sense of being a university community has always been important to Concordia — as it was to its two founding institutions. This is made manifest in a number of ways. The offices of the Deans of Students and the chaplains' organization on each campus

run a wide range of programs and services. Sir George Williams University was a pioneer in providing a guidance service for students, covering academic and personal concerns, and this tradition has been maintained. Also, the university was one of the first in Canada to set up an ombudsman office, serving faculty and staff as well as students.

There are associations for graduate and undergraduate students. There are student associations in each Faculty and a large number of clubs and organizations — from fraternities and a debating club to social and cultural organizations for people of similar ethnic backgrounds. There are student-run radio and television stations and a student newspaper. And there is each year a lively winter carnival.



At first glance, Concordia is a university like other universities. It offers many of the courses and programs offered by other universities and it possesses most of the trappings, if few of the trimmings, of universities elsewhere.

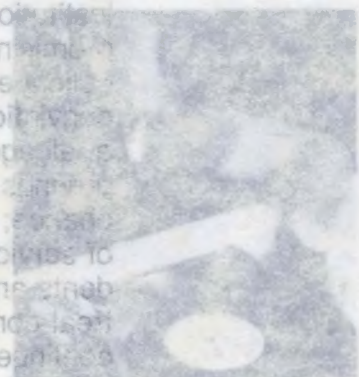
But a closer look reveals something else: more than a century of history coupled with the innovation and sense of adventure found in new institutions; and uncompromising belief in excellence tied to the conviction that students of all ages and backgrounds deserve a chance; and a tradition of service, both to students and to the Montreal community, that continues to be a hallmark of today's Concordia.

The Institution

At Concordia, the decision-making structure is traditional. There are department committees, Faculty Councils, a Senate and a Board of Governors. The characteristic is the large student representation on these committees. For instance, the 60 members of the Senate. The chief administrative officer is the Vice-Chancellor and there are Vice-Rectors.

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